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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	)	CV. NO. 07-00473 JMS/BMK
	)	CR. NO. 05-00027 JMS
Plaintiff-Respondent,	)	
	)	UNITED STATES' RESPONSE AND
vs.	)	OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S
	)	PETITION TO VACATE SENTENCE
ERIC K. HO,	)	PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 2255;
	)	EXHIBITS A-G; REQUEST FOR AN
Defendant-Petitioner.	)	EVIDENTIARY HEARING
	)	

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GOVERNMENT'S MEMORANDUM OPPOSING DEFENDANT'S  
PETITION TO VACATE, SET ASIDE OR CORRECT  
SENTENCE AND FOR AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING  
PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 2255

COMES NOW the United States of America, by and through Edward H. Kubo, Jr., United States Attorney, and Mark A. Inciong, Assistant United States Attorney, and hereby files its response to Petitioner's request to vacate, set aside or correct his sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. The United States also requests an evidentiary hearing to determine the veracity of Defendant's claim that he ordered his attorney to file a notice of appeal and the attorney failed to do so. Said response is based upon the files and records of this case, together with the

attached statement of facts and memorandum of points and authorities.

I

**HISTORY OF THE CASE**

On February 9, 2005, a federal grand jury in the District of Hawaii returned a first superseding indictment charging Petitioner Eric K. Ho ("Ho"), along with co-defendants Sean Carillo and Zuleika Carter, with conspiracy to distribute 50 grams or more of methamphetamine, in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1) and 846. (See Exhibit A attached.)

On September 30, 2005, Ho pled guilty to conspiracy to distribute 50 grams or more of methamphetamine, in violation of Title 21, United States Code, §§846 and 841(a)(1) pursuant to a written plea agreement. (See Exhibit B attached.)

On March 3, 2006, this Court sentenced Petitioner to 180 months in custody. At sentencing, the Court departed downward to the statutory mandatory minimum of 240 months from the applicable guideline range of 262-327 months after being informed of Ho's affliction with the terminal illness known as Joseph-Machado disease. (See Transcript of Sentencing Hearing attached as Exhibit C at pages 17-19.) The Court also granted the United States motion for a downward departure pursuant to United States Sentencing Guidelines Section 5K1.1 and sentenced Ho to the 180 month sentence. On March 9, 2006, the Court entered its judgment in the case. (See Judgment In a Criminal

Case attached as Exhibit D.) Based on the sentence pronounced, Petitioner waived any appeal or collateral attack pursuant to the plea agreement. (See Exhibit B at pages 9-10.)

On September 12, 2007, Petitioner filed a motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. Ho alleges four different grounds for setting aside his sentence in his motion: (1) that his counsel did not file a motion for downward departure based on his affliction with Joseph-Machado disease; (2) that his sentence was improperly "enhanced" due to "double counting" and his attorney did not file any objections regarding the presentence report; (3) that he asked his attorney to file a notice of appeal and his attorney did not do so; and, (4) that Petitioner should not have been sentenced as a manager in the conspiracy to which he pled guilty.

## I

### ARGUMENT

#### A. THE MOTION IS BARRED BY THE PLEA AGREEMENT

Generally, a motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 is barred by a waiver of appeal and collateral attack. United States v. Abarca, 985 F.2d 1012, 1014 (9th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 508 U.S. 979 (1993); Jones v. United States, 167 F.3d 1142, 1145 (7th Cir. 1999) ("[W]aivers are enforceable as a general rule; the right to mount a collateral attack pursuant to § 2255 survives only with respect to those discrete claims which relate directly to the negotiation of the waiver.") (synthesizing Abarca and other cases).

1. Aggravating Role

Ho entered into a plea agreement in which he specifically stipulated to being "an organizer, manager and leader in the conspiracy which is the basis of Count 1 of the First Superseding Indictment." (See Exhibit B at page 9, paragraph d.) The statement of facts to which Ho stipulated in the plea agreement clearly establish that he was a leader and the individual who directed the actions of his co-defendants in order to obtain and distribute methamphetamine. (See Exhibit B, pages 4-6.)

Furthermore, the Court directly questioned Ho as to his aggravating role asking:

"And you're agreeing or stipulating that you were an organizer, leader or manager which could result in -- potentially result in a greater sentence under the guidelines. Do you understand that?"

Ho responded, "Yes."

(See Transcript of Guilty Plea Proceeding, attached as Exhibit E, page 15.)

Here, petitioner pled guilty and was sentenced below the applicable guideline range pursuant to an agreement under which he waived his right to appeal and collateral attack. Thus, he is now precluded from attempting to attack any part of his conviction and sentence other than for claims of ineffective assistance of counsel. Therefore, his motion based on his claim of an unjustified aggravating role should be denied.

**B. PETITIONER'S COUNSEL WAS NOT INEFFECTIVE.**

In order to prevail on an ineffective assistance of counsel claim, a defendant must show deficient performance by counsel and prejudice to the defense. Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 687 (1984); United States v. Swanson, 943 F.2d 1070, 1073 (9th Cir.1991). A section 2255 petitioner must overcome the "strong presumption that counsel's conduct falls within the wide range of reasonable assistance." United States v. Strickland, 466 U.S. 668, 689 (1984).

**2. Downward departure for terminal illness.**

Petitioner claims that his counsel was ineffective because he did not adequately argue for or file a written motion for downward departure based on his affliction with Joseph-Machado disease. This argument fails because, while no motion was filed beforehand, Ho's attorney did successfully argue for such a departure at the sentencing hearing. Defense counsel's arguments resulted in the Court granting the largest reduction possible by departing from the 262-327 month applicable guideline range down to the statutory mandatory minimum of 240 months. Thus, regardless whether any written motion was filed or even if the defense had hired expert witnesses to testify as to the effects of Joseph-Machado disease, the court could not have departed any further even if it so desired. (See Exhibit C, pages 17-19.<sup>1</sup>) Therefore, by definition, not only was Ho's

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<sup>1</sup> Ho's attorney also argued, albeit unsuccessfully, the legal theory that the Court could depart below the mandatory  
(continued...)

counsel not ineffective, due to the factors in play on this issue, he could not, literally, have been any more effective.

2. Double Counting re: Criminal History

Although Ho's motion is unclear at best, the Government construes his argument that he was "enhanced" by "double counting" in the presentence report as a claim that his criminal history score and/or category were inaccurate or over represented and that his attorney should have filed an objection to the presentence report. Ho's argument must fail because, first, his attorney did file an objection to the presentence report's criminal history calculation (See Objections to Presentence Report, attached as Exhibit F). A review of the objection filed by Ho's counsel clearly shows his attorney carefully and diligent reviewed Ho's criminal history and compared it with that reported in the presentence report. The fact of the matter, however, was because Ho had previous felony convictions for both a controlled substance offense and a crime of violence, he was a career offender under the Sentencing Guidelines and there was nothing his attorney could say or do to change that.

Finally, when specifically asked by the Court, Ho confirmed that he had reviewed the presentence report and had no objections to it. (See Exhibit C at pages 2-3.)

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<sup>1</sup>(...continued)  
minimum sentence due to the terminal illness because the Government had moved for a downward departure pursuant to USSG Section 5K1.1 which, if granted, would "pierce" the mandatory minimum.

3. Notice of Appeal

Finally, Ho claims he asked his attorney to file a notice of appeal - despite the fact that he had waived virtually all of his appellate rights in his plea agreement. As demonstrated in the attached declaration of his attorney, Craig T. Kimsel, Ho never made such a request to Kimsel and, had Ho made the request, Kimsel would have filed a notice of appeal. (See declaration of Craig T. Kimsel, attached as Exhibit G.)

Accordingly, the United States requests an evidentiary hearing, pursuant to United States v. Sandoval-Lopez, 409 F.3d 1193 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005), so the Court can determine the veracity, or lack thereof, of Defendant's claim.

III.

CONCLUSION

Because Ho waived his right to appeal pursuant to his plea agreement, his motion should be denied. Also, Petitioner has not and cannot show any deficient performance by his attorney in this case. Accordingly, the portions of his motion claiming ineffective assistance of counsel should be denied as well.

Dated: Honolulu, Hawaii, October 10, 2007.

EDWARD H. KUBO, JR.  
United States Attorney  
District of Hawaii

By /s/ Mark A. Inciong  
MARK A. INCIONG  
Assistant U.S. Attorney

Attorneys for Plaintiff  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was duly mailed, first class, postage prepaid, to the following:

ERIC K. HO  
Reg. No. 95353-022  
Federal Correctional Institution  
9595 W. Quincy Avenue  
Littleton, Colorado 80123  
Pro Se

DATED: October 11, 2007 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

/s/ Janice Tsumoto